DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$40
" " " 3 " 20
" " " 1 " 10
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 30
" " 3 " 15
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 20

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

For the Confederate.

MR EDITOR: Please allow one who was born and raised in Wilmington, and who has lived his entire life there, until the breaking out of the war, to say a few words in regard to the meeting of the "citizens of Wilmington." I agree in the classification given them by "Refugee," in your issue of Thursday, except in one particular. The eight gentlemen whom he speaks of as "tolerably respectable," are, and always have been, *highly* respectable. There are, among the list, more than eight who might be placed in this class, but I cannot, for one moment, believe that these gentlemen are deliberately false to our common cause. From my earliest recollection I have looked up to them with reverence and respect, and have never yet found them wanting, in the least degree, in duty to the South. With but one or two exceptions, these gentlemen have sons and brothers now serving, with a willing and determined spirit, in arms for the Confederate cause. The account mentions the names of those who were present at "the meeting," but does not charge any one particularly, (except Mr. Dawson, the Mayor,) with having raised hand or voice for seconding the resolutions published. May not these gentlemen have been induced to attend this meeting merely for the purpose of devising means of support and protection, for themselves and their families, without having in view any political question at all? This *must* be true of one class, and but one only. The remainder may safely be divided into three classes, first, the large foreign element of population, who have remained in Wilmington under foreign protection during the war, whose home is not where the heart is, but with their hoarded wealth; Irishmen, Germans, Jews and negro speculators, who would sell their souls, did they possess any, for gold. Secondly, those who left us, with their wealth, at the commencement of the war, and from their Northern and European homes, maligned the land that had enriched them, and the people who had welcomed them as friends. The third and last class, is composed of those who are now deserters from the Confederate States army, not from the cause alone, but from the army itself; men who have been regularly enrolled, and have performed service with the army, mostly, of course, as detailed men, and over whom now, according to the Articles of War, hangs suspended a shameful death, for deserting their arms in the face of an enemy.

Our worthy Mayor, however, (Mr. Dawson) should form a separate class to himself. His patriotic speech may have surprised some, but not all of those who *knew* him. If any do feel surprised at his conduct, I will refer them to the manner in which he obtained his position as Mayor, for this present term, and the one preceeding it. He was elected by open bribery and corruption, by promises given to the "plug-uglies, shoulder-hitters," rum-sellers and blacklegs, of a licensed protection in the sale of spirituous liquors, a protection which has justly been denied by the preceeding Board. Can any one wonder now, at the glorious Union speech which he made?

We are also informed (vide proceedings of the meeting) that "in the dress circle were seated a large number of ladies, who seemed to be eagerly interested in the proceedings." We would like to know who are meant by the term "ladies." Doubtless, the wives, daughters, and *friends* of the class mentioned above. Probably some of them were like the wife of a man named R. J. Frice, (whose name appears on the list) herself a negro, and her children the offsprings of a negro. Verily, the Yankees, are not the only miscegenists.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I would suggest, that such of the *real* citizens of Wilmington, as may be found in, or proximate to Raleigh, either within the army or out of it, hold a meeting here, and repudiate the resolutions adopted at Wilmington; and not only do that but declare, that let the war end when it will, soon or NEVER, "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor," are dedicated to our independence, and to secure that object, we will fight the accursed foe to the bitter end.

One word more and I have finished. All Yankee papers, particularly the *Herald of the Union*, are requested to copy this communication, and to send in their bills to His Satanic Majesty, who will settle with them for this along with the other accounts which he owes them.

A WILMINGTONIAN AND A SOLDIER.

A FORETASTE OF SUBJUGATION.

The following paragraph is taken from the correspondence of the New York *Herald*, describing Sherman's march through South Caadlina. It gives a foretaste of subjugation. How do the submissionists like it:

Some of our men, escorted by niggers and escaped prisoners, paid a visit to a noted ruffian, a second Legree, who kept a pack of bloodhounds for the purpose of hunting down niggers and escaped Union prisoners. The boys disposed of his dogs as they have done with all the bloodhounds they come across, burned down his house and place, then *tied himself to a tree and got some strapping niggers to flog him*, which they did with a will, repaying in the *lex talionis* style.

AN ENTERPRISING MURDERER—Dr. D. F. Bivens, the wretch who deliberately murdered his wife, father and mother, in Michigan, a few weeks ago, instead of occupying his mind with matters suitable to his case, seems to be studying and planning how he can make the most money out of the morbid curosity created by his unparralleled crimes!

To this end, he advertises that he is engaged in getting out an autobiography, to include a full account of his life, all the circumstances of his murders, etc. It is also reported that he has applied to Mr. P. T. Barnum to buy the clothing in which he murdered his parents and wife! An Adrian paper publishes a card, signed by him, warning the public against purchasing certain photographs of him, because he is about getting out some "genuine ones, taken with the clothes he had on at the time of the murder." He also says he will soon have the pictures of both of his wives, and advertises for agents.

The London correspondent of the Commonwealth, says that in the Australian colonies the system of permitting the women to vote in municipal elections has been adopted. "It is recorded that the women voted at least as wisely as the men, and that they generally voted for the best educated candidate.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1865. { NUMBER 76.

BY AUTHORITY.

ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION SECOND CONGRESS 1864.

No. 62.

An Act appropriating ten thousand dollars to pay claims in the recruting service of the Confederate States.

Whereas, certain claims exist against this government for expenditures in the recruiting service of the Confederate States, and there being no appropriation of moneys to meet such claims: Therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated, for the payment of claims against the government for recruiting for the Confederate States armies, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

Approved February 14, 1865.

No. 63.

An Act to provide for the lighting and warming of the Executive mansion, and for the supply of forage and commissary stores for the use of the Commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General to provide the fuel and lights necessary for the Executive mansion, and forage for six horses for the use of the Commander-in chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Commissary General to furnish to the Commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States the same commissary supplies, and upon the same terms, as are now allowed by law to the commissioned officers in the field, and the quantity of commissary supplies allowed to be drawn and purchased by the Commander-in-chief shall be double the quantity allowed to a General in the field.—Provided: That in case hereafter the annual salary of the said Commander-in-chief shall be paid in par funds, the value of the forage and subsistence given him by this act, and which may be furnished during the period in which payment of said salary in par funds is made, shall be deducted from said salary in the settlement of his accounts.

Sec. 3. That this act shall continue in force only during the existence of this war.

February 18, 1865.

[NOTE.—This act was presented to the President Feb. 6, 1865, and was not returned by him to Congress within ten days (Sunday excepted) after it was presented. It, therefore, became a law on the 18th day of Feb. 1865.]

april 1-law4w.

No. 72.

An Act to authorize the consolidation of companies, battalions and regiments.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That whenever any companies which are now in the service, shall be so reduced as to number less than thirty-two men, rank and file, present and fit for duty, and when it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, or of the General commanding the Department or the army in which said companies may be serving, that they cannot be recruited to that number within a reasonable time, the General commanding said Department or army, may, under general regulations to be issued by the Secretary of War, consolidate such companies.

Sec. 2. That new companies may be organized from the non-commissioned officers and privates of the companies thus consolidated, if they are from the same State, having a number, rank and file, not less than sixty-four, nor more than one hundred and twenty-five, and the commissioned officers of said companies thus organized shall be one captain, and one first and one second lieutenant, and the non-commissioned officers, four sergeants and four corporals.

Sec. 3. Whenever the consolidation of companies, battalions and regiments shall have been determined upon, in accordance with the provisions of the first section of this act, the general commanding the department or separate army in which such reduced organizations are serving, shall recommend from the officers and men of the several organizations which it is proposed to consolidate, the officers for the command of the new organizations, who shall forthwith assume the respective commands to which they may be assigned by the general commanding the department or separate army, subject to the subsequent appointment of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 4. Officers of the organization consolidated, not selected as officers of the new organizations, shall forthwith be notified of the fact, and from that time shall be dropped from the rolls. Such officers may, within sixty days after the consolidations of their commands, organize themselves in numbers sufficient to form companies, battalions or regiments, and shall be officered from among themselves, by appointment of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the generals commanding the armies to which the consolidated organizations belong, shall afford reasonable facilities for forming such organizations. The officers so dropped shall have the privilege of selecting the company and arm of the service in which they may desire to serve; whether such company belongs to the army with which they are now connected, or some other army of the Confederate States; and shall be entitled to transportation to such company; and failing to make such selection, such officers, if liable to military duty, shall be conscribed and placed in the service where they may be found. But no officer in the hands of the enemy shall be dropped from rolls by reason of any thing contained in this section: Provided, That no officer shall be permitted to select a company on the opposite side of the Mississippi river from where he is now on duty, unless he resides beyond said river.

Sec. 5 That hereafter all vacancies in the office of second lieutenant shall be filled by selection in the manner pointed out by the third section of this act; and all officers who may have belonged to the disbanded organizations, and who may be appointed to the same grade in the new which they held in the old organization, shall take rank from the date of their first commission or appointment; and hereafter, should the new companies, organized under the provisions of this act, become reduced in number, so as to have less than thirty-two men, rank and file, present and fit for duty, and a vacancy shall occur in the office of second lieutenant, the same shall not be filled; and should it be reduced below the number of sixteen, then a vacancy in the office of first lieutenant shall not be filled.

Sec. 6. That the office of ensign of battalions and regiments is hereby abolished; and hereafter the officer commanding a battalion or regiment shall assign, to act as color bearer, a non-commissioned officer or private from his command who may be distinguished for meritorious or soldierly conduct, or for valor or skill; and said non-commissioned officer or private whilst so acting shall receive the pay of a first lieutenant.

Sec. 7. That the General commanding the Department or army shall designate the names of the battalions or regiments organized under the provisions of this act; and the colors of the oldest battalion or regiment forming the new, shall be the colors of the new organization, and the colors of other battalions and regiments, shall be transmitted by the Secretary of War to the Governors of the respective States, with a statement of the battles in which the battalion or regiment to which they belong, may have borne a part.

Sec. 8. That all staff, line, and other officers who may not have any command or who may not at any time be on duty for a period exceeding thirty days, unless they belong to the invalid Corps, or are prisoners of war, or are sick or wounded, or absent by leave of the Secretary of War, or the General commanding the Department or army to which they belong, shall be dropped from rolls by reason of any thing contained in this section: Provided, That no officer shall be permitted to select a company on the opposite side of the Mississippi river from where he is now on duty, unless he resides beyond said river.

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Sec. 9. Prisoners of war may, within sixty days after their exchange, avail themselves of the provisions of the fourth section of this act, or they may be assigned or appointed to vacancies in the new organizations; and hereafter when commissioned officers of companies, battalions and regiments may be captured by the enemy, the General commanding the Department or army to which they belong may designate, or the President may appoint, other officers to fill their places as provided in this act, to serve with temporary rank and command to be held only until the return of said officers so captured.

Sec. 10. When regiments, battalions or companies shall have been consolidated under the provisions of this act, no subsequent consolidation of the same shall be made unless by virtue of laws hereafter passed.

Approved February 23, 1865.

LOST VALUABLES.

Three Gold Watches and other valuables, were stolen from the residence of Mrs. John P. Bell, Fairfield, S. C., by the Yankees. The thieves were afterwards killed and the stolen property which they had in their possession, recaptured. These stolen articles have been in the possession of some of our soldiers. This advertisement is therefore inserted, in the hope that it may meet the eye of whoever may have them in possession.

One of the Watches is of large size, marked in the inside case "Jane A. Boyd;" attached to this is a hair chain, marked on one end "M. E. C.," on the other end "J. B. B.," to which is suspended a medallion with two likenesses (a young lady and a boy), a seal marked "J. B. B.," and a key with a white stone.

Another is a small (lady's) Watch, with gold chain attached, suspended to which is a medallion containing a gentleman's ambrotype, a watch key with mosaic sett, and a cross.

The other Watch is of medium size, double case. To this is attached a gentleman's gold chain.

The other stolen property consists of one silver cup or mug, marked "I. H. Bell," 1 doz. silver forks, marked "J. J. B.," and 1 doz. table spoons and 1 doz. tea spoons (all silver) marked "J. H. C." Two handsome cameo sets of jewelry were also taken at the same time.

Any one leaving these articles with Jas. A. Houston, Greensboro, N. C., Charles E. Bell, Pineville, N. C.; James Hemphill, Chester S. C., or Wm. Caldwell, Hazelwood, Chester District, S. C., will receive the price asked for them.

Surely our brave defenders are willing to return the property thus captured, which is endeared to the ladies from whom it was stolen by associations of the happy past, and which can only be valued by others for the money it will bring, and that the ladies are perfectly willing to give.

mar 31-d6t

FOR SALE.

Two very desirable residences in the city of Raleigh; one, a large two story house with an acre of land attached—all necessary out houses, and a delightful well of water. The other, a smaller, nice cottage dwelling with four rooms, good kitchen and garden attached.

For further information apply at this office.

mar 30-dtf

FOR SALE.

The house, known as Spirit of the Age office, with gas fixtures attached. Apply at this office.

mar 30-dtf.

FOR SALE.

One hundred acres of well timbered land within six miles of the city of Raleigh. Apply at this office.

mar 30-dtf.

FOR SALE.

Five Shares in the N. C. Christian Advocate company. Apply at this office.

mar 30-dtf

NOTICE.

Lost, on the morning of the 28th of March, 1865, my Pockett Book, containing about $1500 in Confederate money and about $50 in bank bills also some notes of hand. The book is a large leather one, about eight inches long. I will give a liberal reward for its return to this office.

mar 30-dtf JAS. L. RICHMOND.

HDQ'RS 3D REG'T RESERVES
NORTH CAROLINA,
HOKE'S DIVISION, HARDEE'S CORPS,
March 25th, 1865.

All members of the 4th, 7th and 8th Battalions Reserve N. C., (now composing the 3d Regiment) who were captured at Fort Fisher, and paroled before the 1st of March, have been declared exchanged, and will immediately rejoin their Regiment, wherever it may be, or be considered and dealt with as deserters.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
mar 29-dtf Colonel Comd'g.

☞ Greensboro Patriot and Salisbury Watchman copy two weeks.

RALEIGH, N. C.,
MARCH 27, 1865.

All parties holding claims against the Transportation Q. M. Department, Wilmington, N. C., up till the 22d of February last, will please present them, at once, to me for settlement by certified accounts.

mar 29-d8t J. B. GRAINGER.
Capt. and A. Q. M.

A BLACKSMITH AT AUCTION.

On Saturday next, 1st April, at 12 o'clock, at our sales room we will sell without reserve a No. 1 blacksmith about 25 years old.

mar 29-d1d W. F. ASKEW, & CO.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 25, 1865.

CIRCULAR NO. 13.

Enrolling Officers on duty in North Carolina are hereby notified that the Conscript Office has been removed from Raleigh and established at Greensboro', N. C.

All reports and communications will be mailed to this point until further orders.

By order Commandant.

S. P. WATTERS
mar 27-4t Lt. and Acting Adj't.

☞ Greenboro Patriot, Charlotte Democrat, Salisbury Watchman, copy, daily papers copy three times, weekly papers once.

WANTED.

8 No. 1 Mules, for which I will pay good prices.
Apply to M. McMAHON,
mar 27-d12t* Halifax, N. C.

$2,000 REWARD!

Broke the Jail of Granville county on Sunday night the 19th inst., and escaped, WILLIAM and HENDERSON, slaves of James Cooper, who were confined under sentence of death for Rape.

WILLIAM is a black, thick heavy boy, about 25 years old, full face; about 5 feet 8 inches high.

HENDERSON is dark brown, low, heavy built, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; about 23 years old.

I will pay Two Thousand dollars for their apprehension and delivery to me, or confined in any jail so I can get them, or one thousand for either.

W. A PHILPOTT, Sheriff
of Granville county.

Oxford, N. C., March 24, 1865.
mar 27-d12t.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

RALEIGH, March 20, 1865.

The Passport Office is closed at 5 o'clock daily. No passport will be issed after that hour.

BENJ. ROBINSON,
mar 21-dt6 Capt and Provost Marshal.

I Will leave Hillsboro' on the 5th of April for the Army of Northern Virginia, by way of Danville.

Conservative, Standard, Hillsboro Recorder, and Greensboro Patriot please copy.

W. A. THOMPSON.

VACANT OFFICE.

The Post Office at Forestville is now vacant. Any one desiring the situation will apply with good recommendation to J. L. DUNN,
mar 24-d3t Late P. M..

MALE TEACHER WANTED.

A gentleman, exempt from military service, well qualified to teach Latin, Higher Mathematics, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, can, by furnishing suitable testimonials, hear of a good situation in the school of the Misses Nash, and Miss Kollock,

mar 13-dtf Hillsboro' N. C.

WANTED,

A governess to take charge of five little girls. One who can teach Latin, French and Music, with the English Branches.

Apply at this Office.

mar 10-dtf

FOR SALE.

Two fine saddle Horses and one Mule for sale.

Apply at this Office.

mar 10-dtf

RALEIGH AMBULANCE COMMITTEE.

A few more volunteers are wanted to complete the organization of this Committee; also, lint, bandages and delicacies for the sick and wounded. Those wishing to join this Committee, or to contribute to its supplies, will report to day to

mar 7-dtf P. F. PESCUD.

FOR RENT.

A large and desirable residence within a mile of the city of Raleigh, with 300 acres of land attached. Apply to Dr. JOYNER,
Yarbrough House,
jan 31-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

☞ State Journal copy.

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 14.

RICHMOND, March 4, 1865.

ALL Confederate officers and men who were delivered at Savannah or Charleston during the months of November and December last, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

All Confederate officers and men who were delivered in James River, Virginia, at any time before March 1st, 1865, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

ROBERT OULD,
mar 22-d6t Agent of Echange.

JOB WORK!

THE
"CONFEDERATE"
PRINTING OFFICE

Has one of the best assortments of

BOOK AND JOB TYPE

To be found in the

CONFEDERACY,

And we are prepared to do all kinds of

JOB PRINTING
AT
SHORT NOTICE,

And in the very best STYLE of the Art.

ALL
JOB WORK
Sent us will be done neatly and with
QUICK DISPATCH.

We have an
ADAMS' POWER PRESS,
And several
HAND PRESSES,
AND A
GORDON JOB PRESS

(Capable of making 1500 impressions an hour,)

And our patrons are assured that all work given us will be done in the neatest manner, and with dispatch.

QUARTERMASTERS
AND
COMMISSARIES,
POST SURGEONS,
AND ALL
GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

Who desire their work done in the best possible manner would consult their interests by giving us a trial.

OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
is now published by the
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.
REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., }

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:

For two months.....$5.00
For four months.....[illegible]
For six months.....[illegible]
For eight months.....20.00

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

*** All communications should be addressed, Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."

nov 1-d2t

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON has removed his office, from the Exchange Hotel, to his residence, on Hillsboro Street.

mar 27-dtf.

WANTED,

By the Ordnance Department, at Greensboro', N. C., five or six able bodied negro men. The highest government wages will be allowed and good care taken of them.

LT. JNO. M. PAYNE,
Ordnance Officer,
mar 28-d6t Greensboro', N. C.

ADOLPH COHN

WHOLESALE TOBACCO,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

*** Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va. jan 9-d3m*

$2000 REWARD.

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. BRYAN,
Agent Southern Express Company.
jan 18-dtf

A LARGE FARM TO RENT IN CASWELL COUNTY.

On Monday 13th day of February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Ruffin Depot, on the Piedmont R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which produces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—mostly herds grass.

On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and portico in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro houses, two large barns with sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands.

Address the undersigned at Anderson's Store, N. C. JOSEPH PINNIX.
jan 30-dtf.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to change my base, and will in future tan all hides for one-third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE for the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided SAFE and COMFORTABLE quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

dec 19-dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

SELECT SCHOOL.

At the residence of W. H. Finch by
feb 2-dtf MISS. M. W. FINCH.

ROSIN OIL.

200 Bbls. Lubricating Oils.
30 " Superior Tanners Oil.
40 " Paint Oil.

Deliverable at Egypt, Chatham county, or at Fayetteville. Y. S. LUTTERLOH.
mar 7-dtf

N. C. POWDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An experienced person, capable of taking the place of Foreman, can get employment in the Mills of the above Company. Satisfactory recommendations will be required.

S. W. DAVIS, Pres't.
Feb 17 dtf Charlotte, N. C.

COPAL VARNISH.

The undersigned are now engaged in manufacturing Copal and Coach Varnish. Copal at $30 per gallon, and Coach at $50 per gallon.

Orders solicited
J. H. WILSON, Jr. & CO.,
Feb 17-dtf Charlotte, N. C.

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County. We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downey Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings. W. J. HAWKINS,
dec. 28-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

$200 REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on Monday the 13th inst., two negro girls, MARGARETT and LUCY, both yellow, and each about four feet seven inches in height.

MARGARETT, has close knappy hair, face round and a little bumpy; voice fine, and converses with considerable intelligence.

LUCY, is of brighter color, thick bushy hair, inclined to be straight, and features heavier than Margarett, and quite intelligent, also.—They both carried off a good assortment of clothing—each having a hat which they are supposed to be wearing. I learn they are passing themselves off as free negroes.

I will give the above reward for their apprehension and delivery to me or for there confinement in any Jail where I can get them.

R. W. DANIEL,
mar 18-d6t* Weldon, N. C.

$100 REWARD.

Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and no questions asked. jan 23-dtf

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at FIVE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

Taken up and committed to the jail of Wake county, the following negroes, to wit:

Isaac, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black, about 24 years old, and says he belongs to Maj. Fickland.

Preston, about 6 feet high, 18 years old, of bright color, and belongs to Phillip Richardson.

Stephen, about 5 feet high, 17 years old, black color, and belongs to Patterson Houston.

Ebenezer, 5 feet 11 inches high, 28 years old, black, and belongs to Major Fickland.

Hardy, about 5 feet high, 19 years old, black, and says he belongs to James Murphy.

Addison, about 6 feet high, 19 or 20 years old, says he belongs to Harrison Pope.

Mack, 5 feet 6 inches high, 25 years old, and says he belongs to James Gay, of Anson co., N. C.

A boy, who says his name is David Alford, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 45 years old, (appears to be foolish) and says he don't know who he belongs to.

The owners of said negroes are requested to come forward, pay charges prove property, and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law. W. H. HIGH,
Raleigh March 22. dtf Sheriff.

OFFICER'S SERVANT LOST!

"Tom," mulatto servant, of an officer commanding a Battalion of detailed men, was separated from him in the retreat from Fayetteville, N. C. Any officer or soldier in General Hardee's command, or elsewhere, who may have 'picked up' such a straggler will do the advertiser a favor by directing him to report at Provost Marshal's Office, Raleigh, N. C., where he will be directed to his master. mar 25-d2t*

A MILLER WANTED,

To take charge of the Grist and Saw Mill, belonging to the Estate of the late Wilson W. Whitaker. An applicant may get a good situation by addressing

MRS. WILSON W. WHITAKER,
mar 10-dtf 3 miles north of Raleigh.

OFFICE CHIEF Q. M. DIST. OF NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, March 7th, 1865.

Wanted, immediately, fifty negro mules or teamsters. Apply at this office.

H. R. HOOPER,
Maj. & Chief Q. M.,
mar 8-d7t District of N. C.

THE KNITTING CLUB WILL meet on Wednesday, March 8th, at the residence of Mrs. L. Bryan, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

mar 7-dtd

CONFEDERATE STATES DEPOSITORY,
RALEIGH, N. C. March 2, 1865.

Notice is hereby given, that for the present, the interest due January 1st 1865, on all certificates of indebtedness of the Confederate States of America, payable in North Carolina, will be paid at this office on presentation of said certificates.

Conservative, Progress and Standard, Greensboro Patriot, Goldsboro State Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Salisbury Watchman, and Charlotte Bulletin, will insert each six times and send duplicate accounts to this office.

C. B. HARRISON,
mar 3-d6t Depositery.

$100 REWARD.

Stolen from the stable of the undersigned, in Orange county, on the night of the 20th ult., near Durham's Station, one BAY HORSE four years old this Spring, with black legs mane and tail, a small white speck on his back, caused by being galded with a plow saddle, and has shoes on all around.

The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver said Horse to me at Durham's or put me in possession of any information so that I can get the said horse.

mar 3-d6t WM. A. COX.

B. F. POWELL,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
WARRENTON, N. C.

*** Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

REFER TO

W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carrow, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond, Va.: Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.
jan 9-dtf

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

The undersigned having been appointed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filled in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
feb 25-dtf Fayetteville, N. C.

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Raleigh, N. C. March 15th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER
No. 1.

I. Capt. Benj. Robinson has been assigned to duty at this Post, as Provost Marshal; and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Officers arriving at this Post will register their names, rank, commands, and authority for absence, at the Provost Marshal's office.

III. All persons leaving the city will be required to have passports from the Provost Marshal's office.

IV. A Camp of Direction will be established at this Post; and officers and soldiers found in the city who are without proper authority will be, sent there to be forwarded to thier commands.

By order
F. M. PARKER,
Col. Comd'g Post.

T. C. JAMES, Adj't.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Raleigh, March 15th, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The following classification embraces only the officers and men allowed to remain within the City of Raleigh.

I. All officers and men properly assigned or detailed for duty within the limits of the City.

II. All officers and men on leaves of absence or furloughs properly granted whose such leave of absence or furloughs have not expired.

III. All officers of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Departments and their properly authorized agents here on business with their departments, when such officers or agents have been sent here either by their Corps Commanders or by the General Commanding.

IIII. All other officers and men except those heretofore mentioned are ordered immediately to Smithfield. By order

F. M. PARKER,
Col. Comd'g Post.

T. C. JAMES, Adj't. mar 16-tf.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1865.

We have heretofore noticed how limited a career of usefulness the last Congress ran; and further, what an unbeseeming spirit it displayed in making issues with the Executive, instead of meeting the imperious demands of the nation, by passing proper measures for its relief. The manifesto of the Senate being among the most inconsiderate and unwise, if not to say, unpatriotic of its acts, has just been published by other papers, and is now going the rounds of the public scrutiny. It is in answer to the recommendation of the President, that, certain measures should be adopted, which were deemed essential by him to a further successful maintainance of our struggle. We pass over the manner in which this report was gotten up—the secret session—the scarce a quorum—the adoption without a division, to come to the main feature of it, which is enough to make patriots sad; to know that *this*, supposed to be the most dignified and influential body of the land, has chosen to reject the prime measures of relief called for by the government, which measures have been conceived and recommended, upon full consultation with the military chiefs, and are manifestly of paramount necessity towards further resistance of the enemy.

Not only has the Senate assumed the responsiblity of thus paralysing the military arm, but it went out of the way to attack the government, and in a most uncandid and reprehensible manner. The action of the Senate is calculated to divide and distract the nation, and to weaken its power of resistance in the very height of the crisis. Following as it did too, an effort to force the resignation of the President, it betokens a subserviency, on the part of that body, to passion and predjudice; a want of calm impartiality, a want of perception as to the true interests of the country, which will go far to diminish the popular confidence in its prudence and sagacity, and to leave it, as every true patriot must deplore, outside of the public respect. Suppose the scheme had carried and Mr. Davis had been driven out of the Executive chair—for we can readily see that if the mere resolution of request to resign had failed, that in its fury the Senate would have resorted to such other opposition as might have compelled a resignation or something else. But suppose it had succeeded. Instead of a people tolerably united in their defence we should have seen a torn and distracted nation driving through intestine commotion and strife and bloodshed to anarchy and ruin, and our enemies, the relentless and unscrupulous foe, who taxes all our energies for defence, would only have had to *observe our self-destruction*, and then step in to reap the fruit of our unmitigated folly. We were glad to see that Mr. Hunter disavowed participation in this project. If he had been of the number of those who contemplated its execution, and he had succeeded, Seward would have repeated his "*God bless you Hunter*," with increased empressment and with abundant reason.

It will be our duty to present to the public the response from the *Sentinel* to this manifesto of the Senate, in order that the President's side may be heard, and then we sincerely trust to close a controversy which adds neither fame, credit or merit to those engaged in it.

President Davis must be sustained in carrying on this war; factious opposition to him cannot be made without ruin to the cause.—The issues are too great to be hazarded. He is the unanimous choice of the nation for the post he holds, no other has yet been named who can fill his place; no statesman has yet appeared who gives token of an equal capacity. Better, far, to acquiesce in the imperfections which he, as all others of the human race exhibit, than to contradict and oppose, and thereby introduce discord and dissension which will assuredly bind us, hand and foot, victims for our enemies.

The toleration of temporary evils, if his administration be an evil, is immeasurably better than the doleful, miserable fate which subjugation would make eternal.

Our dispatches to-day record the death of John M. Daniel, Editor of the Richmond *Examiner*. Mr. Daniel was perhaps one of the best scholars in the country, and an editorial writer of the first ability. He wielded a trenchant pen, and as an evidence of the interest which attached to his writings, his paper was sought after by those who differed from him, as well as those who agreed with him. He had made a distinguished reputation. Mr. Daniel, under the old Government, was for several years Minister resident of the United States at the Court of Victor Emanuel. For some time after the war, he was in active service upon the staff, we believe, first of Gen'l Floyd, of whom he was a devoted friend, and afterwards upon that of Gen'l A. P. Hill. He received a wound in the service, and since that time has been in the management of the *Examiner*. His disease was, we understand, typhoid pneumonia, and of long duration.

We are requested by the editor of the Fayetteville *Telegraph* to announce, that all mail matter intended for Fayetteville should be directed "*via High Point*," for the present.—The editor hopes to resume the publication of his paper in a short time.

Rev. J. T. Leftwich, of Wytheville, Virginia, has received a call to become pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of Charlotte, N. C. It is understood he has signified his willingness to accept it.

Fayetteville Once More.

We have not seen Mr. Henry E. Colton, who, we understand is in town, but we have heard that he gives quite a different account of the doings of the Yankees in Fayetteville while they occupied the town, from that which we have heard from any other source. We understand that Mr. Colton says, they (the Yankees) made immediate disposition of their guards on entering the town; that they established a police, and, that comparatively, good order was kept; that no very great outrages were practiced except the taking of provisions, and, in one or two instances, the hanging up, for a short time, of a citizen; and that, generally, there was not a great deal to complain of in the Yankee treatment. Mr. Colton has spoken quite freely on this matter upon the streets, and, as he is a gentleman of intelligence and respectability, we feel bound to give his version of the affair, though it be at variance with all that we have heard from any other quarter. For example, we have heard that they hung several of the citizens until they were nearly dead; that they stripped and cowhided others; that they tore the rings from the fingers of helpless women; that they traversed the private chamber, the parlor, the dining-room, the closet and garret of dwelling houses; that they plundered families of their clothes, and houses of their furniture; that what they could not appropriate they destroyed, oftentimes tearing up the clothes of children in the presence of their mother's; that they burned public and private property; that they went through the streets like fiends hunting for particular persons, as the Messrs. Hale, announcing their purpose to murder them; that they did murder several citizens of the county in cold blood, among the number a minister of the Gospel; that they went into the Presbyterian Session House, a place devoted to Sabbath Schools and Prayer Meeting, and made of it a hall for disreputable dancing assemblies, and into the Presbyterian Church and played cards upon the communion table; and that, as to the matter of provisions, they robbed and plundered the inhabitants to such a degree, that many have not been able to find food to feed upon, and starvation, *literally and really*, stared the people in the face.

If the Yankees did not consummate the atrocities which we have last above mentioned, but only perpetrated the petty annoyances which Mr. Colton describes, then it is true, as we hear he says, that "they were not so bad after all;" but if they did, then, we should be glad to know what devils out of hell could have done more malignant and atrocious.

As Usual

Grant, on yesterday, claimed that he had captured twenty-seven hundred prisoners, the other day when we attacked his lines. To-day he reduces his figures to precisely 1883—all told. General Lee says, our loes was not heavy. Sherman to-day claims a victory at both Averasbere and Bentonsville. At the former, it is known that his attack was thoroughly repulsed by Gen. Hardee with heavy loss on his side and slight loss on our side; and at Bentonsville we have not only the assurance of Gen. Johnston that he was "*routed*," but we have the corroborating evidence in the fact, that, *we* held the field and brought off our wounded, while his dead fell into our hands, and artillery was captured from him.

He says furthermore, that he only has lost twenty five hundred men since he left Savannah. We can count over a thousand prisoners taken from him at Johnsonville and Bentonsville, to say nothing of the various squads brought in daily, sometimes amounting to a hundred. We may safely set it down as true that we have *captured* two thousand prisoners from Sherman, since he left Savannah. If this be so he has according to his own statement lost only in killed and wounded five hundred men. How false this statement is, may be judged of by the fact that our own loss in killed and wounded at Bentonsville, alone, reached twice this number: and we know that his loss exceeded ours. We know furthermore that Goldsboro is filled now with his wounded; and notwithstanding the statement of Sherman, *who ought to know*, the truth will be more nearly reached, by stating his losses so far in this campaign at 10,000 rather than twenty-five hundred.

For the Confederate.

COL. MCRAE:

Dear Sir:—I see by your bulletin, a Northern account of the fighting at Bentonsville, by the 17th corps. If you choose, you can expose the lie. On the morning of the 19th we took prisoners from this corps, in the afternoon from a third, and on Tuesday from a fourth. The fight on Sunday was only renewed by the enemy's assault with a fresh corps, which came up in the afternoon to recover the position taken from them in the morning. The flank movements of Monday, 20th, and Tuesday, 21st, were made with the best (14th) and favorite corps of Sherman's army.

Your friend,

S. B. P.

The Hon. J. K. Bass, President of the Bank of Charleston, died on the 10th instant at Greenville.

Lincoln has appointed John Bigelow, the present Charge d'Affairs at Paris, Minister to the French Court.

The Hon. M. Butler, member of a distinguished family in England, while on a winter visit a few weeks since to some of the mountainous scenery of Cumberland, England, accidentally fell from a precipice about five hundred and sixty yards. In the first one hundred and sixty yards he rolled upon the snow; the next one hundred yards he fell from one rock to another; the last fall was perpendicular, striking upon a rock which literally dashed him to pieces.

A Yankee correspondent says at Camden South Carolina, in a newly made grave in the burying ground was found over sixty thousand dollars in specie.

GEN. HOOD'S REPORT.

CONCLUDED.

On the 21 of December the army took position in front of Nashville, about two miles from the city. Lieut. Gen. Lee's corps constituted our centre resting upon the Franklin Pike, with Cheatham's corps upon the right and Stewart's on the left, and the cavalry on either flank extending to the river. The line was strongly entrenched. I was causing strong detatched works to be built to cover our flanks, intending to make them enclosed works so as to defeat any attempt of the enemy should he undertake offensive movements against our flank and rear. The enemy still held Murfreesboro with about six thousand (6,000) men strongly fortified. He also held small forces at Chattanooga and Knoxville. It was apparent that he would soon have to take the offensive to relieve his garrisons at those points, or cause them to be evacuated, in which case, I hoped to capture the forces at Murfreesboro and should then be able to open communication with Georgia and Virginia.—Should he attack me in position, I felt that I could defeat him and thus gain possession of Nashville with abundant supplies for the army. This would give me possession of Tennessee. Necessary steps were taken to furnish the army with supplies, which the people were ready and willing to furnish. Shoe shops were in operation in each brigade. We had captured sufficient railroad stock to use the road to Pulaski, and it was already in successful operation. Having possession of the State we should have gained largely in recruits, and could at an early day have moved forward to the Ohio, which would have frustrated the plans of the enemy as developed in his campaign towards the Atlantic Coast.

I had sent Major General Forrest, with the greater part of his cavalry with Bate's division of infantry, to Murfreesboro, to ascertain if it were possible to take the place. After a careful examination and reconeissance in force in which, I am sorry to say, the infantry behave badly, it was determined that nothing could be accomplished by assault. Bate's division was then withdrawn, leaving Forrest, with Jackson's and Buford's divisions of cavalry in observation. Mercer's and Palmer's brigades of infantry were sent to replace Bate's division. Shortly afterwards Buford's division was withdrawn and ordered to the right of the army on the Cumberland river.

Nothing of importance occurred until the morning of the 15th of December, when the enemy, having received heavy reinforcements, attacked simultaneously both our flanks. On our right he was handsomely repulsed with heavy loss, but on our left, towards evening, he carried some partially completed redoubts of those before mentioned. During the night of the 15th our whole line was shortened and strengthened. Our left was also thrown back, and dispositions were made to meet any renewed attack. The corps of Major General Cheatham was transferred from our right to our left, leaving Lieutenant General Lee on the right, who had been previously in the centre, and placing Lieutenant General Stewart's corps in the centre, which had been previously the left. Early on the 16th of December, the enemy made a general attack on our lines accompanied by a very heavy fire of artillery, and his assaults were repulsed with heavy loss, till 3,30 P. M., when a portion of our line, to the left of the centre, occupied by Bate's division, suddenly gave way. Up to this time no battle ever progressed more favorably—the troops in excellent spirrts, waving their colors and bidding defence to the enemy. The position gained by the enemy, being such as to enfilaed our line, caused, in a few moments, our entire line to give way, and our troops to retreat rapidly down the pike in the direction of Franklin, most of them. I regret to say, in great confusion, all efforts to reform them being fruitless. Our loss in artillery was heavy—fifty four (54) guns. Thinking it impossible for the enemy to break our line, the horses were sent to the rear for safety, and the giving way of the line was so sudden that it was not possible to bring forward the horses to move the guns which had been placed in position. Our loss in killed and wounded was small.

At Brentwood, some four miles from our line of battle, the troops were somewhat collected; and Lieut. Gen. Lee took command of the rear guard, camping for the night in that vicinity. On leaving the field, I sent a staff officer to inform Gen. Forrest of our defeat, and to direct him to rejoin the army with as little delay as possible, to protect its rear; but owing to the swollen condition of the creeks, caused by the heavy rain then falling, he was unable to join us until we reached Columbia, with the exception of a portion of his command, which reached us while the enemy was moving from Franklin to Spring Hill. On the 17th we continued the retreat towards Columbia, camping for the night at Spring Hill. During this day's march, the enemy's cavalry pressed with great boldness and activity, charging our infantry repeatedly with the sabre, and, at times, penetrating our lines. The country being open, was favorable to their operations. I regret to say that also, on this day, Lieut. Gen. Lee, commanding the covering force, was severely wounded in the foot. We continued our retreat across Duck river to Columbia, the corps alternating as rear guards to the army. Lieut. Gen. Lee, and the corps commanded by him, deserve great credit.

After the fight at Nashville, I at first hoped to be able to remain in Tennessee on the line of Duck river; but after arriving at Columbia I became convinced that the condition of the army made it necessary to recross the Tennessee without delay, and on the 21st the army resumed the march for Pulaski, leaving Maj. Gen. Walthall with Ector's, Strahl's, Maney's, Granbury's and Palmer's infantry brigades at Columbia as a rear guard under General Forrest.

From Pulaski I moved by the most direct road to the Bainbridge crossing, on the Tennessee river, which we reached on the 25th, when the army crossed without interruption, completing the crossing on the 27th, including our rear guard, which the enemy followed with all his cavalry and three corps of infantry to Pulaski, and with cavalry between Pulaski and the Tennessee river. After crossing the river, the army moved by easy marches to Tupelo, Miss. Our pontoon and supply trains were ordered at once to the vicinity of Columbus, Miss., by the most direct route, that the animals might be more easily feraged and, while on the march there were pursued by a small body of the enemy's cavalry, and owing to the neglect of Brig. Gen. Roddey's [illegible] were overtaken, and the pontoon train and a small portion of the supply train destroyed.

Here, finding so much dissatisfaction throughout the country, as in my judgment to greatly impair, if not destroy my usefulness and counteract my exertions, and with no desire but to serve my country, I asked to be relieved, with the hope that another might be assigned to the command who might do more than I could hope to accomplish. Accordingly, I was so relieved on the 23d January by authority of the President.

And now, lest an opportunity should not be again presented, I trust I may be pardoned for noticing, in self-defence, one or two statements in General Johnston's report of the previous operations of this army, which has just been given to the public, in which the action of Lieutenant General Polk and myself has been impunged. I thoroughly understand that it is not the part of an officer to state what may have occurred from time to time in council, but a charge publicly made ought certainly to be publicly met. In General Johnston's report he says: "On the morning of the 19th (May,) when half of the Federal army was near Kingston, the two corps at Cassville were ordered to advance against the troops that had followed them from Adairsville, Hood leading on the right. When this corps had advanced some two miles, one of his staff officers reported to Lieutenant General Hood that the enemy was approaching on the Canton road, in rear of the right of our original position. He drew back his troops and formed them across that road. When it was discovered that the officer was mistaken, the opportunity had passed by the near approach of the Federal army. Expecting to be attacked, I drew up my troops in what seemed to me an excellent position—a bold ridge immediately in rear of Cassville, with an open valley before it. The fire of the enemy's artillery commenced soon after the troops were formed, and continued until night. Soon after dark Lieutenant Generals Polk and Hood, together, expressed to me decidedly the opinion, formed upon the observation of the afternoon, that the Federal artillery would render their positions untenable the next day, and urged me to abandon the ground immediately and cross the Etowah.—Lieutenant General Hardee, whose position I thought weakest, was confident that he could hold it. The other two officers, however, were so earnest and so unwilling to depend upon the ability of their corps to defend the ground that I yielded, and the army crossed the Etowah on the 28th, a step which I have regretted ever since." For myself, and the good and great man, now deceased, with whom I am associated in this stricture, I offer a statement of the facts in reply: After the army had arrived at Cassville, I proposed to General Johnston, in the presence of Generals Hardee and Polk, to move back upon the enemy and attack him at or near Adairsville, urging as a reason, that our three corps could move back, each upon a separate road, while the enemy had but one main road upon which he could approach that place. No conclusion was obtained. While Generals Polk and Hardee and myself were riding from General Johnston's headquarters, the matter was further discussed, General Polk enthusiastically advocating, and General Hardee also favoring the proposition. It was then suggested that we should return and still further urge the matter upon General Johnston. We however, concluded to delay till the morning. The next morning while we were all assembled at General Johnston's headquarters, it was reported that the enemy was driving in the cavalry on the Adairsville road, in front of Polk's position. Polk's corps was in line of battle and my corps was in bivouac on his right.—We all rode to the right of Polk's line in front of my bivouac. Hardee soon left and went to his position, which was on the left, there being some report of the enemy being in that direction. Gen. Johnston said to me, "you can, if you desire moving with your corps to the Ironton road, and if Howard's corps is there, you can attack it." My troops were put in motion. At the head of the column, I moved over to this road and found it in possesion of our own dismounted cavalry, and no enemy near. While in motion, a body of the enemy, which I supposed to be cavalry, made its appearance on the Canton road in rear of the right of my original position. Major Gen. Hindman was then in that direction with his division, to ascertain what force it was, keeping the other two divisions in the vicinity of the Ironton road. *It was not a mistake*, as Gen. Johnston states, that the force appeared, as is shown from the fact that Major Gen. Hindman had men wounded from the small arms and artillery fired from this body. Major James Hamilton, of my staff, was sent to report to Gen. Johnston the fact that the enemy had appeared on the Canton road. During Major Hamilton's absence, Brig. Gen. Markall Chief of Staff, rode up in great haste, and said that Gen. Johnston directed that I should not separate myself too far from Gen. Polk. I called his attention to where Gen. Polk's right was resting, and informe him that I could easily form upon it, and orders were given to that effect, throwing back my right to look after this body, which turned out to be the enemy's cavalry. Feeling that I had done all which Gen. Johnston had given me liberty to do, I then rode to his headquarters, where Gen. Johnston decided to take up his line on the ridge in rear of the one then occupied by Gen. Polk, a line which was enfiladed by heights of which the enemy would at once possess himself, as was pointed out to Gen. Johnston by Brigadier General Shoup, commanding the artillery. In a very short time thereafter the enemy placed his artillery on these heights and began to enfilade Gen. Polk's line. Observing the effect upon the troops of this fire, I was convinced that the position was unsuited for defence. Accordingly, Polk and myself said to Gen. Johnston that our positions would prove untenable for defence but that we were in as good position to advance upon the enemy as could be desired. We told him that if he did not intend to take the offensive we had better change our position. He accordingly ordered the army to cross the Etowah. It will thus be seen that I received *no order* to give battle and I believed that had General Polk received such an order he would have mentioned it to me. Were Gen. Polk now alive he would be astounded at the accusation made against him. Again: Gen. Johnston says that the "usual skirmishing was kept up on the 28th (May). Lieut. Gen. Hood was instructed to put his corps in position during the night, to attack the enemy's left flank at dawn the next morning, the rest of the army to join in the action successively from right to left. On the 29th (May), Lieut. Gen. Hood, finding the Federal left covered by a division which had entrenched itself in the night, thought it inexpedient to attack, so reported and asked for instructions. As the resulting delay made the attack inexpedient, even if it had not been so before, by preventing surprise, upon which success in a great measure depended, was recalled."

The enemy on the 28th, had extended his left flank across Alatoona Creek and along the Ackworth road. At my own suggestion, Gen. Johnston directed me to move with my corps and strike the enemy's left. Upon arriving the next morning, and while moving to accomplish this, I found that the enemy had retired his flank a mile, and had strongly fortified it. The opportunity having thus passed by the act of the enemy, and not by my delay, I reported the fact to Gen. Johnston, deeming it best that the attack should not be made, and the instructions to me were countermanded.

My operations are now fully stated. It may not be improper to close with a general resume of the salient points presented. I was placed in command under the most trying circumstances which can surround an officer when assigned to a new and most important command. The army was enfeebled in number and in spirit by long retreat and by severe and apparently fruitless losses. In my front was an enemy fully equipped, strong, arrogant, and flushed with victory. The Army of Tennessee, between the 18th and 20th of May, two months before, numbered seventy thousand (70,000) effective, arms-bearing men, as the official records show. It was at that time in most excellent condition and in full hope. It had dwindled day by day in partial engagements and skirmishes, without an action that could be properly called a battle, to forty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty, (47,250,) exclusive of one thousand five hundred militia, which joined in the interim. What, with this immense loss and the constant digging and retreating from Dalton to Atlanta, the spirit of the army was greatly impaired and hope had almost left it. With this army, I immediately engaged the enemy, and the tone constantly improved and hope returned. I defended Atlanta, a place without natural advantages, or rather with all advantages in favor of the enemy, for forty-three (43) days. No point, of all passed over from Dalton down, was less susceptible of defence by nature. Every preparation was made for retreat. The army lay in bivouac a short distance from the town, without attempting to construct works of defence in front of the camps, ready to resume the line of march as soon as the enemy pressed forward. I venture the statement that there was neither soldier nor officer in that army who believed that in the open plain between Atlanta and the river a battle would be offered, which had so often been refused in strong positions on the mountains. My first care was to make an entrenched line, and the enemy, despairing of success in front, threw his army to the left and rear, a thing he never could have done had it not been for the immence advantage the Chattahoochee river gave him. I arrived at Lovejoy's Station, having fought four battles, and the official returns of the army on the 20th September, show an effective total of forty thousand four hundred and three (40,403) present, thus giving a total loss in all this time of five thousand two hundred and forty-seven (5,247) men.

My reasons for undertaking the movement into Tennessee have, I think, been sufficiently stated already. Had I not made that movement I am fully persuaded that Sherman would have been upon General Lee's communications in October, instead of at this time.

From Palmetto to Spring Hill, the campaign was all that I could have desired. The fruits ought to have been gathered at that point.—At Nashville, had it not have been for an unfortunate event, which could not justly have been anticipated, I think we would have gained a complete victory. At any time it was in the power of the army to retire from Tennessee in event of failure, as is established by the leisurely retreat which was made under the most difficult and embarrassing circumstances. It is my firm conviction that, notwithstanding that disaster I left the army in better spirits and with more confidence in itself, than it had at the opening of the campaign. The official records will show that my losses, including prisoners, during the entire campaign, do not exceed ten thousand (10,000) men.—Were I again placed in similar circumstances, I should make the same marches and fight the same battles, trusting that the same unforeseen unavoidable accidents would not again recur to change into disaster a victory which had been already won.

In support of the statements touching the strength and losses of the army I respectfully refer to the official record kept by the Assistant Adjutant General (Major Kenloch Falconer), alike on duty with Gen. Johnston and myself.

Those who have seen much service in the field during this war will at once understand why it was that desertion, which had been so frequent on the retreat from Dalton to Atlanta, almost entirely ceased as soon as the army assumed the offensive and took a step forward. I did not know of a desertion on the march from Palmetto to Dalton, or from Dalton to Florence. I am informed that the Provost Marshal General of the Army of Tennessee reports less than three hundred (300) desertions during the the whole Tennessee campaign. The Tennessee troops entered the State with high hopes as they approached their homes. When the fortunes of war was against us, the same faithful soldiers remained true to their flag, and, with rare exceptions, followed it in retreat as they had borne it in advance.

But few of the subordinate reports have reached me. I am consequently unable, without risk of injustice, to describe the instances of individual skill and gallantry.

I invite special attention to the report of Major Gen. G. W. Smith, of the operations of the Georgia military in the vicinity of Atlanta, also to the reports of Lieut. Gen. Stewart and his subordinate officers, herewith submitted. Maps of the campaign accompany this report.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't.

(Signed) J. B. HOOD, Gen'l.

For the Confederate.

MR. EDITOR: Are we to be subjugated, or shall we gain our independence? Certainly we shall gain the latter. Subjugation never was intended for a christian and loyal people, of they will but do their whole duty. Now, sir, I am one of those who were very much opposed to this war, when it first broke out, and used all my power to keep it off; but after Lincoln's call for troops to whip out the South with the pitiful number of seventy-five thousand men, I concluded to take sides with the South. My two sons immediately offered their services to the Second Regiment, of N. C. Volunteers; one of them died in the course of twelve months, the other is still in the service. Now, Mr. Editor, I am one who believes that our independence is sure. Can any man stand still and see that vile Yankee army run over our State and not be moved to perfect desperation? The man who thinks of ever submitting to Lincoln and his rule, in my opinion, has lost all respect for himself and family, and his beloved country. No, sir, I am for fighting as long as we have a man in the South who is able to lift his hand in the cause of freedom, rather than submit to Abe Lincoln. Why, sir, the idea of submitting is completely out of the question. Independence is what we want, and what we intend, by the Providence of God to obtain. I am just as certain of the independence of the South, as that we are a Southern people. I think the work of Sherman has proved to every man, croakers and submissionists, that to die an honorable death, is far preferable to anything we have ever been offered by Lincoln. I hope at no very distant day our independence will be achieved.

T. H. R.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

ANOTHER FIGHT.

OFFICIAL FROM GENERAL LEE.

RICHMOND, March 30.—The following was received to-night:

HEADQUARTERS, March 30.

Hon. C. Breckinridge, Sec'y of War:

Gen. Gordon reports that the enemy, at 11 p. m. yesterday, advanced against a part of his line, defended by Brig. Gen. Lewis, but was repulsed.

The fire of artillery and mortars continued for several hours with considerable activity. No damage on our lines reported.

[Signed] R. E. LEE.

Another telegram from General Lee says: There was skirmishing yesterday, near Dinwiddie C. H., without decisive results.

More of the Fight.

RICHMOND, March 30.—The Petersburg Expreos of this morning, says: "Last night about 10 o'clock, the enemy opened on our lines, near the Appomattox, with a fearful fire, when a simultaneous movement was made on the part of their infantry in great masses. The troops under Gordon received the charges with coolness up to 12 o'clock.

The fighting was continued with great vigor and persistency, the enemy making in all five separate assaults, all of which were repulsed. The enemy's losses must have been immense; they came in swarms, supposed to be several lines of battle deep, and the inference is irresistable that the slaughter among them was fearful. Our loss comparatively small. The gallantry of our men was displayed in the most gratifying manner.—Their conduct is the theme of universal praise.

During the entire fight which lasted two hours not a man was observed coming to the rear.

P. S. All the officers just from the front say, that the enemy charged up to within ten paces of the muzzles of our guns and were literally mowed down. Our loss unprecedentedly small.

RICHMOND, March 30.—Passengers from Petersburg say, that reports of the fighting last night were greatly exaggerated. The enemy made a demonstration on a portion of Gen. Gordon's lines but were repulsed. Cannonading was very heavy and distinctly heard here.

Death of John M. Daniel.

RICHMOND, March 30.—John M. Daniel, Editor of the Richmond Examiner, died this forenoon after a protracted illness.

From the North.

RICHMOND, March 30.—New York *Tribune* of the 28th received.

Grant's latest official telegram relative to the fight near Petersburg on Saturday reports the Yankee loss 166 killed; 1201 wounded, and 700 missing. Three corps were engaged.

The same dispatch says 1883 Confederates were captured.

Another dispatch from Grant says that he is in receipt of Sherman's report of operations from the time he left Fayetteville to the 22d, and it shows hard fighting, resulting in very near two thousand prisoners in our hands. His own loss, he says, will be covered by twenty-five hundred men since he left Savannah. Many of these are but slightly wounded. Press dispatches and letters claim that the Yankees were victorious at Averasbore' and Bentonville. The junction of Sherman's and Schofield's armies was completed on the 23d.

Four hundred houses were destroyed by fire at Port au Prince on the 28th of February.

The rebel pirate, Owl, left Havana on the 21st, bound for Galveston.

Gen. Kautz, commanding the cavalry army of the James, has been superceded by McKinzie.

Gold closed at 155.

List of Messages remaining in the Telegraph office uncalled for:

G J W Sharp, James Wellener, T H Griffin care of W F Green Camp Mangum, W B Morwood, Col W L Tremholm, Gen Rains, Maj S V Reid.

Interesting from Europe

We have advices from Europe to the 12th March.

The news of the capture of Wilmington had reached England, but the fall of Fort Fisher having been previously reported its effect was not remarkable. The rebel cotton loan experienced only slight change.

The rebel privateer Shenandoah had reached Melbourne, Australia; she reported having burned eleven ships during her voyage from the Cape of Good Hope.

A correspondent from London states that within a couple of years the Prince Imperial of France is to make a royal visit to the United States and take a tour in the country. He is to be attended by a splendid fleet and two or three Ministers of State.

The London correspondent of the New York *News*, writing on the 11th, asserts positively that a secret treaty between France and the Confederate States was signed in Paris on the 5th day of March.

LOUD DINNER SIGNAL.—Wheeler's cavalry say, when the Georgia melish are in camps, every day large numbers go out fishing, while some remain to cook the eatables. They get so scattered along the branches that a rwenty-four pounder cannon is fired to call them to dinner. Just after it is fired, melish can be seen coming in every direction from the bushes, each with his string of little *peerch*.

The Philadelphia *Press* correspondent has been rummaging the drawers in the abandoned houses of Charleston, and is publishing the private letters which he finds.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FINEST CHEWING TOBACCO,

For sale at J. KINSEY'S.

apl 1 d1t*

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!

Repaired by an experienced workmen at moderate prices. My room at J. Kinsey's, on west side of Fayetteville street, between the Court House and the Governor's Palace.

apl 1 d3t SAMUEL DUTY.

ADDITIONAL AUCTION SALE.

Will be added to our sale on (to-day) Saturday 10 bottles Old Madiera Wine—30 years old.

TUCKER, ANDREWS, & CO

apl 1-d1t.